

* * * Throat Troubles * * * Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * Chronic Gonorrhœa * * * Stricture * * * Polliculitis * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis * * * As a preventative—Inflammation and swelling of a Lymphatic Gland of the Groin * * * Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina * * * Gonorrhœa in Women,” and certain other venereal diseases, were false and fraudulent.

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7947. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10462. I. S. No. 9403-r. S. No. C-1266.)

On May 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4½ dozen packages of Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 9, 1918, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of potassium iodid, a mercury salt in small amount, and organic matter, apparently sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton enclosing, in the circulars accompanying, and on the labels on the bottles containing the product, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, “Brown's Blood Treatment Price, \$2 per bottle; 6 bottles \$10.00. This preparation is recommended by us for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison. B. L. Brown Sole Manufacturer 935 Arch Street, Philadelphia,” “Brown's Blood Treatment This preparation is recommended by us for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison. B. L. Brown Sole Manufacturer Average 8 Fluid Ounces,” and “Brown's 935 Injection Syphilis and Blood Poison Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Diseases of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation,” were false and fraudulent.

On April 20, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7948. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 48 Packages of Rival Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10472. I. S. No. 5645-r. S. No. C-1268.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and con-

demnation of 48 packages, more or less, of Rival Herb Tablets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 4, 1919, by James F. Straus, La Crosse, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of iron oxid coated tablets composed essentially of aloes, capsicum, unidentified plant extractives and resin, calcium carbonate, and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statement on the package containing the article, regarding the article, to wit, "Rival Herb Tablets, Chocolate Coated," represented that the article was chocolate coated, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not chocolate coated. Further misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the cartons enclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, "Rival Herb Tablets will cure the following diseases: Dyspepsia * * * Liver and Kidney Disorders, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Lame Back, Nervous Affection, Sick Headache, Eczema, Catarrh and all Skin and Blood Diseases. * * * A remedy for diseases arising from bad blood, inactive stomach, liver or kidneys. Rival Herb Tablets restores, strengthens, and builds up from the first dose, continuing to cure until perfect health is established. It has no equal for the cure of all derangements of the Digestive Organs, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Weakened action of the Kidneys or skin, defective and impure blood supply, loss of nervous energy, and all diseases dependent upon malnutrition, deranged secretion and excretion * * * gout * * * Bright's disease * * * all ailments peculiar to women such as painful, profuse and suppression of the monthly flow, backache, bearing down pains, bloating and spinal tenderness, pains in the groins and abdomen, constipation, congestion and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, etc. * * * will invariably cure the worst cases of these ailments. For painless childbirth and prompt recovery after delivery it is really a specific. In cases of leucorrhœa or other unnatural vaginal discharges * * * sure to cause a prompt cure," were false and fraudulent, in that the above statements were applied to the said article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the said article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents or compounds of ingredients effective in accomplishing the results claimed in the above statements for the article.

On March 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7949. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 165 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10474. I. S. No. 9429-r. S. No. C-1249.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 164 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped